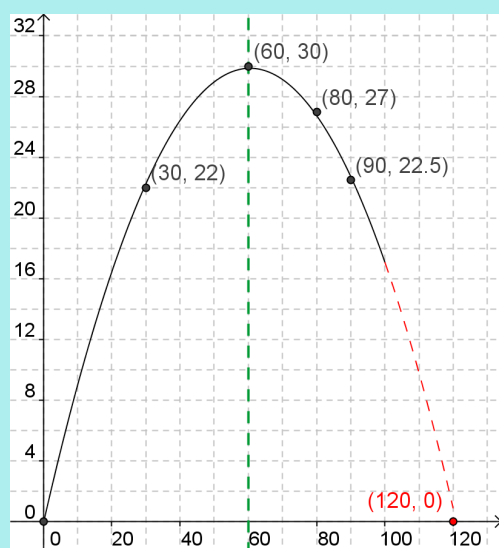
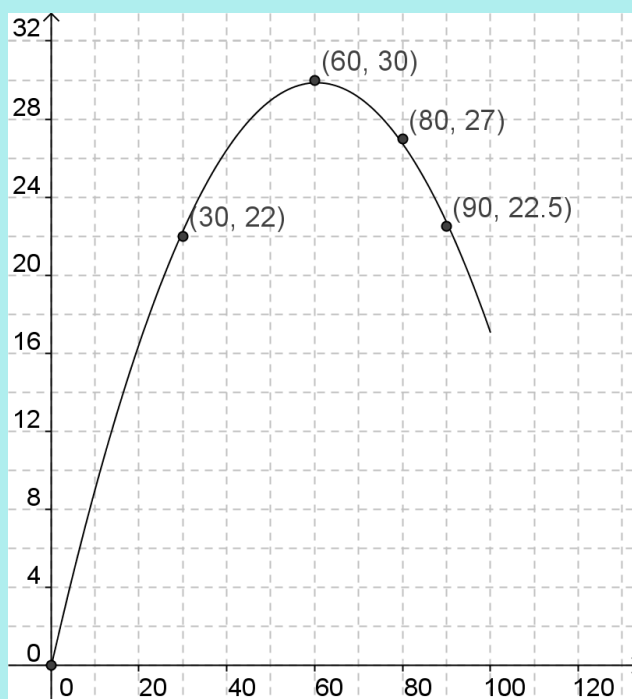


Data from the flight of a golf ball are graphed below. Identify key features that could be used to model the path using factored form or standard form.

$$y = a(x - s)(x - t) \quad y = ax^2 + bx + c$$



- one zero at (0, 0)
- y-intercept at (0, 0)
- max at (60, 30)
- axis of symmetry $x = 60$
- other zero must be at (120, 0) by symmetry

standard
 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

factored
 $y = a(x - s)(x - t)$

L10(3.3) - Modelling Quadratics Using Factored and Standard Form

- 1) Sketch the parabola, if possible.
- 2) Identify the key properties given.
- 3) Use symmetry to deduce other key properties.
- 4) Select the equation based on key properties:
 factored form: at least one zero, two other points
 standard form: y-intercept, two other points
- 5) Substitute given information or points to solve for any missing values.
- 6) Does your answer make sense? Is there agreement with key features? Can you predict others?

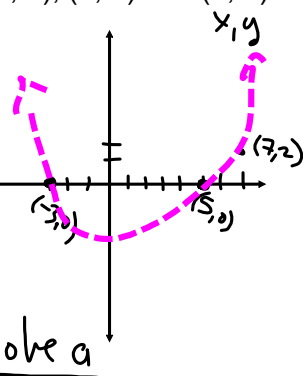
Ex.1 Find the equation, in factored form, of the quadratic that passes through the points $(-3, 0)$, $(5, 0)$ and $(7, 2)$.

$$y = a(x-s)(x-t)$$

$$y = a(x-(-3))(x-(5))$$

$$y = a(x+3)(x-5)$$

Sub $x=7$ and $y=2$ in to solve a



$$2 = a(7+3)(7-5)$$

$$2 = a(10)(2)$$

$$\frac{2}{20} = \frac{20a}{20}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{10}$$

∴ the equation is

$$y = \frac{1}{10}(x+3)(x-5)$$

Ex.2 Find the equation of the parabola, in factored form, that has only one zero, which is 2, and that passes through the point (5, -2).

$$y = a(x-s)(x-t)$$

$$y = a(x-2)(x-2)$$

$$y = a(x-2)^2$$

Sub (5, -2) to solve a

$$y = a(x-2)^2$$

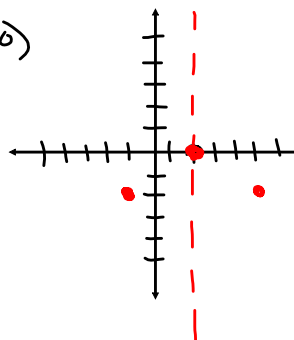
$$-2 = a(5-2)^2$$

$$-2 = a(3)^2$$

$$-\frac{2}{9} = \frac{9a}{9}$$

$$a = -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{2}{9}(x-2)^2$$



Ex.3 A bird swoops from a branch 10 m above the ground.

After 3 seconds it is 1 m above the grass, and then it flies to a perch in another tree. Assuming the path is *approximately parabolic*, model the flight of the bird in standard form.

$$y = ax^2 + bx + 10$$

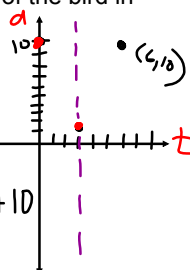
$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{(3,1)}{1 = a(3)^2 + b(3) + 10} \\ \frac{(6,10)}{10 = a(6)^2 + b(6) + 10} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = 9a + 3b \\ 0 = 36a + 6b \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -18 = 18a + 6b \\ - \quad 0 = 36a + 6b \\ \hline -18 = -18a \\ \frac{-18}{-18} \quad \frac{-18}{-18} \\ a = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{sub } a=1 \text{ into } ① \\ -9 = 9a + 3b \\ -9 = 9(1) + 3b \\ -9 - 9 = 3b \\ -18 = 3b \\ \frac{-18}{3} = \frac{3b}{3} \\ b = -6 \end{array}$$

so the equation is

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 10$$



Assigned Work:

p.175 # 1, 2, 4, 6, 9ab, 11, 15*